KA / BG-GPO/2515/WPP-47/2009-2011



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ

ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾದುದು

ಸಂಪುಟ ೧೪೪	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಗುರುವಾರ, ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ೨೬, ೨೦೦೯ (ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ೭, ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೯೩೦)	ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೯

ಭಾಗ–೪

ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ವಿಧೇಯಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಾದೇಶಗಳು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯವರಿಂದ ರಚಿತವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಆದೇಶಗಳು.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 3 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2009, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 3ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009

2008ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The National Investigation Agency Act 2008 (Act No. 34 of 2008) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st December 2008/Pausa 10, 1930 (saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 31st December, 2008, and is hereby published for general information:

THE NATIONAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY ACT, 2008

No 34 OF 2008

[31st December 2008,]

An Act to constitute an investigation agency at the national level to investigate and prosecute offences affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State, friendly relations with foreign states and offences under Acts enacted to implement international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title extent and Application: This Act may be called the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

(2) It extends to the whole of India and it applies also

(a) to citizens of India outside India;

(b) to persons in the service of the Government wherever they may be; and

(c) to persons on ships and aircrafts registered in India wherever they may be.

2. Definations : (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) ''Agency'' means the National Investigation Agency constituted under section 3;

(b) ''Code'' means the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973;(2 of 1974)

(c) ''High Court'' means the High Court within whose jurisdiction the Special Court is situated;

(d) ''prescribed'' means prescribed by rules;

(e) ''public prosecutor'' means a Public Prosecutor or an Additional Public Prosecutor or a Special Public Prosecutor appointed under section 15;

(f) ''Schedule'' means the Schedule to this Act;

(g) ''Scheduled Offence'' means an offence specified in the Schedule;

(h) ''Special Court'' means a Special Court Constituted under section 11 or, as the case may be, under section 22;

(i) ''words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Code shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Code.

(2) Any reference in this Act to any enactment or any provision thereof shall, in relation to an area in which such enactment or such provision is not in force, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law or the relevant provision of the corresponding law, if any, in force in that area.

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY

3. Constitution of National Investigation Agency : (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Police Act, 1861, (5 of 1861) the Central Government may constitute a special agency to be called the National Investigation Agency for investigation and prosecution of offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule.

(2) Subject to any orders which the Central Government may make in this behalf officers of the Agency shall have throughout India in relation to the investigation of Schedule Offences and arrest of persons concerned in such offences, all the powers, duties, privileges and liabilities which police officers have in connection with the investigation of offences committed therein.

(3) Any officer of the Agency of, or above the rank of sub-Inspector may, subject to any orders which the Central Government may make in this behalf, exercise throughout India, any of the powers of the officer-in-charge of a police station in the area in which he is present for the time being and when so exercising such powers shall subject to any such orders as aforesaid, be deemed to be an officer-in-charge of a police station discharging the functions of such an officer within the limits of his station.

4. Superintendence of National Investigation Agency: (1) The superintendence of the Agency shall vest in the Central Government.

(2) The administration of the Agency shall vest in an officer designated as the Director-General appointed in this behalf by the Central Government who shall exercise in respect of the Agency such of the powers exercisable by a Director-General of Police in respect of the Police force in a State, as the Central Government may specify in this behalf.

5. Manner of constitution of Agency and conditions of service of members : Subject to the provisions of this Act, the agency shall be constituted in such manner as may be prescribed and the conditions of service of persons employed in the Agency shall be such as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER IIII

INVESTIGATION BY THE NATIONAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY

6. Investigation of Scheduled Offences : (1) On receipt of information and recording thereof under section 154 of the Code relating to any Schedule Offence the officer-in-charge of the Police station shall forward the report to the State Government forthwith.

(2) On receipt of the report under sub-section (1), the State Government shall forward the report to the Central Government as expeditiouly as possible.

(3) On receipt of report from the State Government, the Central Government shall determine on the basis of information made available by the State Government or received from other sources, within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the report, whether the offence is a Scheduled Offence or not and also whether, having regard to the gravity of the offence and other relevant factors, it is a fit case to be investigated by the Agency.

(4) Where the Central Government is of the opinion that the offence is a Schedules Offence and it is a fit case to be investigated by the Agency, it shall direct the Agency to investigate the said offence.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, if the Central Government is of the opinion that a Scheduled Offence has been committed which is required to be investigated under this act, it may, suo motu, direct the Agency to investigate the said offence.

(6) Where any direction has been given under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) the State Government and any police officer of the State Government investigating the offence shall not proceed with the investigation and shall forthwith transmit the relevant documents and records to the Agency.

(7) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that till the Agency takes up the Investigation of the case, it shall be the duty of the officer-in-charge of the police station to continue the investigation.

7. Power to transfer investigation to State Government: While investigating any offence under this Act, the Agency, having regard to the gravity of the offence and other relevant factors, may-

(a) if it is expendient to do so, request the State Government to associate itself with the investigation; or

(b) with the previous approval of the Central Government, transfer the case to the State Government for investigation and trial of the offence.

8. Power to investigate connected offences: While investigating any Scheduled Offence, the Agency may also investigate any other offence which the accused is alleged to have committed if the offence is connected with the Scheduled Offence.

9. State Government to extend assistance to National Investigation Agency: : The State Government shall extend all assistance and co-operation to the Agency for investigation of the Scheduled Offences.

10. Power of State Government to investigate Scheduled Offences : Save as otherwise provided in this Act, nothing contained in this Act shall affect the powers of the State Government to investigate and prosecute any Scheduled Offence or other offences under any law for the time being in force.

CHAPTER IV

SPECIAL COURTS

11. Power of Central Government to constitute Special Courts : (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, for the trial of Scheduled Offences, constitute one or more Special Courts for such area or areas, or for such case or class or group of cases, as, may be specified in the notification.

(2) Where any question arises as to the jurisdiction of any Special Court, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(3) A Special Court shall be presided over by a judge to be appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(4) The Agency may make an application to the Chief Justice of the High Court for appointment of a Judge to preside over the Special Court.

(5) On receipt of an application under sub-section (4) the Chief Justice shall, as soon as possible and not later than seven days,. recommend the name of a judge for being appointed to preside over the Special Court.

(6) The Central Government may, if required appoint an additional Judge or additional judges to the Special Court, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(7) A Person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge or an additional judge of a Special Court unless he is, immediately before such appointment, a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge in any State.

(8) For the removal of doubts it is hereby provided that the attainment by a person appointed as a Judge or an additional judge of a Special Court, of the age of superannuation under the rules applicable to him in the service to which he belongs shall not affect his continuance as such judge or additional judge and the Central Government may by order direct that he shall continue as judge until a specified date or until completion of the trial of the case or cases before him as may be specified in that order.

(9) Where any additional judge or additional judges is or are appointed in a Special Court, the judge of the Special Court may, from time to time by general or special order, in writing, provide for the distribution of business of the Special Court among all judges including himself and the additional judge or additional judges and also for the disposal of urgent business in the event of his absence or the absence of any additional judge.

12. Place of sitting: A Special Court may, on its own motion or on an application made by the Public Prosecutor and if it considers it expedient or desirable so to do, sit for any of its proceedings at any place other than its ordinary place of sitting.

13. Jurisdiction of Special Courts : (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, every Scheduled Offence investigated by the Agency shall be tried only by the Special Court within whose local jurisdiction it was committed.

(2) If, having regard to the exigencies of the situation prevailing in a State if,

(a) it is not possible to have a fair, impartial or speedy trial; or

(b) it is not feasible to have the trial without occasioning the breach of peace or grave risk to the safety of the accused the witnesses, the Public Prosecutor or a judge of the Special Court or any of them;or

(c) it is not otherwise in the interests of justice,

the Supreme Court may transfer any case pending before a Special Court to any other Special Court within that State or in any other State and the High Court may transfer any case pending before a Special Court situated in that State to any other Special Court within the State.

(3) The Supreme Court or the High Court, as the case may be may act under this section either on the application of the Central Government or a party interested and any such application shall be made by motion which shall except when the applicant is the Attorney-General for India, be supported by an affidavit or affirmation

14. Powers of Special Courts with respect to other offences :(1) When trying any offence, a Special Court may also try any other offence with which the accused may, under the Code be charged, at the same trial if the offence is connected with such other offence.

(2) If, in the course of any trial under this Act of any offence, it is found that the accused person has committed any other offence under this Act or under any other law, the Special Court may convict such person of such other offence and pass any sentence or award punishment authorised by this Act, or as the case may be, under such other law.

15. Public Prosecutors : (1) The Central Government shall appoint a person to be the Public Prosecutor and may appoint one or more persons to be the Additional Public Prosecutor or Additional Public Prosecutors:

Provided that the Central Government may also appoint for any case or class or group of cases a Special Public Prosecutor.

(2) A Person shall not be qualified to be appointed as a Public Prosecutor or an Additional Public Prosecutor or a Special Public Prosecutor under this section unless he has been in practice as an Advocate for not less than seven years or has held any post, for a period of not less than seven years, under the Union or a State, requiring special knowledge of law.

(3) Every person appointed as a Public Prosecutor or an Additional Public Prosecutor or a Special Public Prosecutor under this section shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor within the meaning of clause (u) of section 2 of the Code, and the provisions of the Code shall have effect accordingly.

16. Procedure and powers of Special Courts : (1) A Special Court may take cognizance of any offence, without the accused being committed to it for trial upon receiving a complaint of facts that constitute such offence or upon a police report of such facts.

(2) Where an offence triable by a Special Court is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine or with both, the Special Court may, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of section 260 or section 262 of the Code, try the offence is a summary way in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Code and the provisions of sections 263 to 265 of the Code shall, so far as may be, apply to such trial;

Provided that when, in the course of a summary trial under this sub-section, it appears to the Special Court that the nature of the case is such that it is not desirable to try it in a summary way, the Special Court shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to re-hear the case in the manner provided by the provisions of the Code for the trial of such offence and the said provisions shall apply to and in relation to, a Special Court as they apply to and in relation to a Magistrate;

Provided further that in the case of any conviction in a summary trial under this section, it shall be lawful for a Special Court to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, a Special Court shall, for the purpose of trial of any offence, have all the powers of a Court of Session and shall try such offence as if it were a Court of Session so far as may be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Code for the trial before a Court of Session.

(4) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every case transferred to a Special Court under sub-section (2) of section 13 shall be dealt with as if such case had been transferred under section 406 of the Code to such Special Court.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, but subject to the provisions of section 299 of the Code, a Special Court may, if it thinks fit and for reasons to be recorded by it, proceed with the trial in the absence of the accused or his pleader and record the evidence of any witness, subject to the right of the accused to recall the witness for cross-examination.

17. Protection of witnesses : (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, the proceedings under this Act may, for reasons to be recorded in writing be held in camera if the Special Court so desires.

(2) On an application made by a witness in any proceeding before it or by the Public Prosecutor in relation to such witness or on its own motion, if the Special Court is satisfied that the life of such witness is in danger, it may ,for reasons to be recorded in writing, take such measures as it deems fit for keeping the identity and address of such witness secret.

(3) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub section(2), the measures which a Special Court may take under that sub-section may include

(a) the holding of the proceedings at a place to be decided by the Special Court;

(b) the avoiding of the mention of the names and addresses of the witnesses in its orders or judgements or in any records of the case accessible to public;

(c) the issuing of any directions for securing that the identity and address of the witnesses are not disclosed; and

(d) a decision that it is in the public interest to order that all or any of the proceedings pending before such a Court shall not be published in any manner.

(4) Any person who contravenes any decision or direction issued under sub-section (3) shall be punishable with improsonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

18. Sanction for prosecution : No prosecution, suit or other legal proceedings shall be instituted in any court of law, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government, against any member of the Agency or any person acting on his behalf in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

19. Trial by Special Court to have precedence : The trial under this Act of any offence by a Special Court shall be held on day-to-day basis on all working days and have precedence over the trial of any other case against the accused in any other court (not being a Special Court) and shall be concluded in preference to the trial of such other case and accordingly the trial of such other case shall, if necessary. remain in abeyance.

20. Power to transfer cases to regular courts : Where, after taking cognizance of any offence, a Special Court is of the opinion that the offence is not triable by it, it shall, notwithstanding that it has no jurisdiction to try such offence, transfer the case for the trial of such offence to any court having jurisdiction under the code and the Court to which the case is transferred may proceed with the trial of the offence as if it had taken cognizance of the offence.

21. Appeals : (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, an appeal shall lie from any judgment, sentence or order, not being an interlocutory order, of a Special Court to the High Court both on facts and on law.

(2) Every appeal under sub-section (1) shall be heard by a bench of two judges of the High Court and shall, as far as possible, be disposed of within a period of three months from the date of admission of the appeal.

(3) Except as aforesaid, no appeal or revision shall lie to any court from any judgement, sentence or order including an interlocutory order of a Special Court.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3) of section 378 of the Code, an appeal shall lie to the High Court against an order of the Special Court granting or refusing bail.

(5) Every appeal under this section shall be preferred within a period of thirty days from the date of the judgement, senctence or order appealed from:

Provided that the High Court may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the period of thirty days:

Provided further that no appeal shall be entertained after the expiry of period of ninety days.

22. Power of State Government to constitute Special Courts : (1) The State Government may constitute one or more Special Courts for the trial of offences under any or all the enactments specified in the Schedule.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the Special Courts constituted by the State Government under sub-section (1) and shall have effect subject to the following modifications, namely-

(i) references to "Central Government" in sections 11 and 15 shall be construed as references to State Government;

(ii) reference to "Agency" in sub-section (1) of section 13 shall be construed as a reference to the "investigation agency of the State Government",

(iii) reference to "Attorney-General for India" in sub-section (3) of section 13 shall be construed as reference to "Advocate-General of the State".

(3) The jurisdiction conferred by this Act on a Special Court shall, until a Special Court is constituted by the State Government under sub-section (1) in the case of any offence punishable under this Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, be exercised by the Court of Session of the division in which such offence has been committed and it shall have all the powers and follow the procedure provided under this Chapter.

(4) On and from the date when the Special Court is constituted by the State Government the trial of any offence investigated by the State Government under the provisions of this Act, which would have been required to be held before the Special Court, shall stand transferred to that Court on the date on which it is constituted.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

23. Power of High Courts to make rules : The High Court may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such rules, as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act relating to Special Courts within its territory.

24. Power to remove difficulties : (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

Provided that no order shall be made, under this section after the expiration of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before each House of parliament

25. Power to make rules: (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality to the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the manner of constitution of the Agency and the conditions of service of persons employed in the Agency under section 5;

(b) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

26. Laying of rules : Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agrees in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be:so, however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

THE SCHEDULE

[See section 2(1)(f)]

1. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962);
2. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967);
3. The Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982 (65 of 1982);
4. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982 (66 of 1982);
5. The SAARC Convention (Suppression of Terrorism) Act, 1993 (36 of 1993);
6. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act 2002 (69 of 2002);
7. The Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities)Act, 2005 (21 of 2005);
8. Offences Under-

(a) Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) [sections 121 to 130 (both inclusive)];

(b) Sections 489-A to 489-E (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

T.K.VISHWANATHAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 05

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 4 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2009, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 3ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009

2008ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Salaries and Allowances of officers of parliament (Amendment) a Act, 2008 (Act No. 30 of 2008) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2008/Pausa 10, 1930 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th December, 2008 and is hereby published for general information:

THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

No 30 OF 2008

[30th December 2008]

An Act further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title: This act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2008

2. Amendment of section 3 of Act 20 of 1953 : In section 3 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 in sub-section (1), for the words "forty thousand rupees", the words "one lakh twenty-five thousand rupees" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of January. 2006.

T.K.VISHWANATHAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 9

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 5 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2009, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 3ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009

2008ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Vice –President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act No. 29 of 2008) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2008/Pausa 10, 1930 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th December, 2008 and is hereby published for general information:

THE VICE –PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

No 29 OF 2008

[30th December 2008]

An Act further to amend The Vice –President's Pension Act, 1997

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title and commencement: (1) This act may be called the Vice –President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 2008

(2) Clause (i) of section 2 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 2006 and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of section 2: In section 2 of the Vice –President's Pension Act, 1997 (30 of 1997) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)-

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words "of twenty thousand rupees" the words "at the rate of fifty per cent. of the salary of the Vice-President" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(c) to secretarial staff consisting of a Private Secretary, an Additional Private Secretary, a Personal Assistant and two Peons and office expenses not exceeding sixty thousand rupees per annum".

3. Amendment of section 3A : In section 3A of the principal Act, for the words "unfurnished residence" the words and brackets "furnished residence (including its maintenance)" shall be substituted.

4. Insertion of new section 6 : After section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"6. Power to remove difficulties : (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act as amended by the Vice-President's Pension (Amendment)Act, 2008, the Central Government may, by order, do anything not inconsistent with such provisions for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of two years from the date on which this Act comes into force.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be laid before each House of Parliament".

T.K.VISHWANATHAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 10

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 6 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2009, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 3ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009

2008ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 31ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act No. 28 of 2008) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2008/Pausa 10, 1930 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th December, 2008 and is hereby published for general information:

THE PRESIDENT'S EMOLUMENTS AND PENSION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

No 28 OF 2008

[30th December 2008]

An Act further to amend The President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title and commencement: (1) This act may be called the President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 2008.

(2) The provisions of section 2 and clause (i) of section 3 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 2006 and remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of section 1A: In section 1A of the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951 (30 of 1951) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words "fifty thousand rupees" the words "one lakh fifty thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of section 2 : In section 2 of the Principal Act-

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words "of three lakh rupees per annum" the words "at the rate of fifty per cent. of the emoluments of the President per month" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for clause (a) and (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(a) to the use of a furnished residence (including its maintenance), without payment or rent, two telephones (one for internet and broadband connectivity), one mobile phone with national roaming facility and a motor-car free of charge or to such car allowance as may be specified in the rules;

(b) to secretarial staff consisting of a Private Secretary, one Additional Private Secretary one Personal Assistant, two Peons and office expenses up to sixty thousand rupees per annum",

4. Amendment of section 3A : In section 3A of the principal Act, for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(b) after ceasing to hold office as President, either on the expiration of his term of office or by resignation of his office, shall be entitled.

(i) to the use of furnished residence (including its maintenance) without payment of licence fee;

(ii) to secretarial staff consisting of a Private Secretary and a Peon and office expenses as per actuals, the total expenditure on which shall not exceed twelve thousand rupees per annum;

(iii) to a telephone and a motor-car, free of charge or such car allowance for the remainder of his life, as may be specified in the rules;

(iv) to travel anywhere in India, in a calendar year to twelve single journeys, by the highest class, by air, rail or steamer, accompanied by a companion or a relative",

5. Insertion of new section 6 : After section 5 of the Principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"6 Power to remove difficulties : (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, as amended by the President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 2008 the Central Government may, by order, do anything not inconsistent with such provisions for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of two years from the date on which this Act comes into force.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be laid before each House of Parliament".

T.K.VISHWANATHAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 11

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 10 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2009, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 3ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009

2008ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 5ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act No. 25 of 2008) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2008/Agrahayana 14, 1930 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 5th December, 2008 and is hereby published for general information:

THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

No 25 OF 2008

[5th December 2008]

An Act further to amend The Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, the Delhi University Act, 1922, the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966, the North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973 and the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows**:**

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title : (1) This act may be called the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2008.

CHAPTER II

AMENDMENTS TO THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY ACT, 1915

2. Amendment of section 13: In the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915 (16 of 1915) (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Banaras Hindu University Act), in section 13, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(3) A copy of the accounts, together with the auditor's report, shall also be submitted to the Central Government, which shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament"

3. Insertion of new section 13A : After section 13 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:

"13A. Annual report : (1) The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes and shall be considered by the Court in its annual meeting.

(2) The Court may communicate its comments thereon to the Executive Council.

(3) A copy of the annual report, as prepared under sub-section (1), shall also be submitted to the Central Government which shall as soon as may be,. cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

CHAPTER III

AMENDMENTS TO THE DELHI UNIVERSITY ACT, 1922

4. Amendment of section 38 : In the Delhi University Act, 1922 (8 of 1922) hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Delhi University Act) ,section 38 shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(2) A copy of the annual report, as prepared under sub-section (1), shall also be submitted to the Central Government which shall as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

5. Amendment of section 39 : In section 39 of the Delhi University Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(3) A copy of the accounts together with the audit report, shall also be submitted to the Central Government, which shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

CHAPTER IV

AMENDMENTS TO THE JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY ACT, 1966

6. Amendment of section 19 : In the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966 (53 of 1966) (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act), in section 19, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(3) A copy of the annual report, as prepared under sub-section (1), shall also be submitted to the Central Government, which shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

7. Amendment of section 20 : In section 20 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(3) A copy of the accounts together with the audit report, shall also be submitted to the Central Government, which shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

CHAPTER V

AMENDMENTS TO THE NORTH-EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY ACT, 1973

8. Amendment of section 28 : In the North-Eastern Hill University Act, 1973 (24 of 1973) (hereafter in this Chapter referred to as the North –Eastern Hill University Act), insection 28, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(3) A copy of the annual report, as prepared under sub-section (1), shall also be submitted to the Central Government, which shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

9. Amendment of section 29: In section 29 of the North-Eastern Hill University Act, after sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(4) A copy of the annual accounts together with the report, of Comptroller and Auditor-General, shall also be submitted to the Central Government, which shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament"

CHAPTER VI

AMENDMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD ACT, 1974

10. Amendment of section 28 : In the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974 (39 of 1974) in section 28, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:

"(3) A copy of the annual report as prepared under sub-section (1), shall also be submitted to the Central Government, which shall, as soon as may be, cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

T.K.VISWANATHAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 2

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 2 ಕೇನಿಪ್ರ 2009, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 9ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009

2008ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 24 ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 30ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 3(i) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(1) GSR 879 (E)- Notification No. F.No. L. 11016/2/2008-Jus dated 24.12.2008

(2) GSR 880(E)- Notification No. F.No. L-11016/2/2008-Jus dated 24.12.2008

(3) GSR 894 (E)- Notification No. AV 20036/61/2008-AAI dated 30.12.2008.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Justice)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2008

G.S.R. 879 (E) : In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 23 read with sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 (28 of 1954), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the High Court Judges Rules, 1956, namely:

1. (1) These rules may be called the High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2008

   (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the High Court Judges Rules, 1956, in rule 2B, for the words and figures "Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees two lakhs only)" and "Rs 1,50,000/- (Rupees one lakh and fifty thousand only)"the words and figures "Rs. 4,00,000/- (Rupees four lakhs only)" and "Rs. 3,00,000/- (Rupees three lakhs only)" shall respectively be substituted.

[F.No. L-11016/2/2008-Jus]

SHASHI BHUSHAN, Jt. Secy.

Foot Note: The Principal rules were published vide notification number S.R.O. 224 dated the 24th January, 1956, in the Gazette of India, 1956 Part II, Section 3, page 106, Subsequently amended by:

1. No. S.R.O. 707 dated:28-2-1957.
2. No. G.S.R. 497 dated:13.3.1970
3. No. G.S.R. 366 (E) dated:11.7.1972
4. No. G.S.R. 562 dated:21.4.1979
5. No. G.S.R. 1015 dated 21.7.1979
6. No. G.S.R. 1175(E) dated:4.11.1986
7. No. G.S.R. 299(E) dated:18.3.1987
8. No. G.S.R 718 (E) dated :4.12.1991
9. No. G.S.R. 698 (E) dated: 31.7.1992
10. No. G.S.R. 721 (E) dated :26.11.1993
11. No. G.S.R. 558 (E) dated :29.6.1994
12. No. G.S.R. 720 (E) dated:3.11.1995

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 24th December, 2008

G.S.R. 880 (E) : In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 23 read with sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 (41 of 1958), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959, namely:

1. (1) These rules may be called the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2008

   (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959, in rule 4B, for the words and figures "Rs. 2,50,000/- (Rupees two lakhs fifty thousand only)" and " Rs 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two lakhs only)" the words and figures "Rs 5,00,000/ (Rupees five lakhs only)" and "Rs 4.00,000/- (Rupees four lakhs only) and shall respectively be substituted.

[F.No. L-11016/2/2008-Jus]

SHASHI BHUSHAN, Jt. Secy.

Foot Note: The Principal rules were published vide notification number G.S.R 935 dated the 4th August, 1959 in the Gazette of India, Part II section 3, Sub-section (i) page 1161[Ministry of Home Affairs No. 15.6.58-Judl-I] and subsequently amended by:

1. G.S.R. No. 1/34/74-Jus (1) dated:18-12-1974
2. G.S.R. No. 634 dated:22-4-1976
3. G.S.R. No.854 dated:1-8-1980
4. G.S.R. No 1176 (E) dated:4.11.1986
5. G.S.R. No. 680 (E) dated 12.11.1991
6. G.S.R. No. 698 (E) dated: 25.11.1991
7. G.S.R. No. 559 (E) dated:27.5.1992
8. G.S.R No. 779 (E) dated :25.9.1992
9. G.S.R. No. 381 (E) dated:24.4.1993
10. G.S.R. No. 444 (E) dated :10.5.1994
11. G.S.R. No. 717 (E) dated :3.11.1995

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 30th December 2008

G.S.R. 894 (E) : In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008 (27 of 2008), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of January, 2009, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act, except Chapter III and Chapter VI thereof, shall come into force.

[F.No. AV-20036/61/2008-AAI]

R.K. SINGH, Jt. Secy.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 12

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಂವ್ಯಶಾಇ 13 ಕೇಶಾಪ್ರ 2009, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 9ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 2009

2009ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಜನವರಿ 9ನೇ ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗ–II ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ The Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Act, 2008 (Act No. 3 of 2009) ಅನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 9th January , 2009/Pausa 19, 1930 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 7th January , 2009 and is hereby published for general information:

HE POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

No 3 OF 2009

[7th January 2009]

An Act further to amend The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act, 1966 .

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows**:**

1. Short title and commencement : (1) This act may be called the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Act, 2008.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Substitution of new section for section 23 : In the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act 1966, (51 of 1966) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act,) for section 23, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

"23. Grant of medical dental or nursing degrees, diplomas, etc., by the Institute : Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Institute shall have power to grant medical, dental or nursing degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions and titles under this Act".

3. Substitution of new section for section 24 : For section 24 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substitute, namely:

"24. Recognition of medical, dental and nursing qualifications granted by the Institute : Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, (102 of 1956) the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) and the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (48 of 1947) the medical dental or nursing degrees or diplomas, as the case may be, granted by the Institute under this Act shall be recognised-

(a) medical qualifications for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and shall be deemed to be included in the First Schedule to that Act;

(b) dental qualifications for the purpose of the Dentists, Act, 1948 and shall be deemed to be included in the Schedule to that Act, and

(c) nursing qualifications for the purpose of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 and shall be deemed to be included in the Schedule to that Act".

T.K.VISWANATHAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,
ಆರ್. ಆಂಜಿನಿ
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾರೂಪಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಂಸದೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ರಚನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಪಿ.ಆರ್. 17